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LOOKING UNTO JESUS.

O silent Lamb! for me thou hast endured;
Jesus, thou holy, perfect, sinless One!
Thy grief and bitter anguish have secured
My soul's salvation, when this race is run;
Then let me, to shine image true,
Thus meekly suffer with the crown in view.

The narrow way that leads us up to heaven,
Must here through strife and tribulation lie;
Then in the thorny path may strength be given,
This sinful flesh, O Lord, to crucify.
O take this feebleness away,
And make me strong to meet each future day.

Here daily crosses come to try our weakness,
Here every member must some burthen bear,
But O my Savior, if I take with meekness
The cross appointed by thy love and care,
Too great, too long, it will not be,
For it is weighed and measured out by thee.

If thus we journey patiently through sadness,
Each grief will make us dearer to our Lord;
But if we flee the cross in search of gladness,
We cannot shun his dread, avenging sword.
O blessed they who bear the call
Who take the cross, and follow, bearing all!

So help me, Lord, Thy holy will to suffer,
And still a learner at thy feet to be;
Give faith and patience when the way is rougher,
Aid at the end a joyful victory.
Thus grief itself is changed to song,
Oftimes on earth, but evermore, ere long.

BOGATZKY.

[For the Pacific.]

Letter From Mayance.

MY DEAR FRIEND: Mayance was our landing place when I last bid you adieu. This is the ancient city containing the palace of the Electors—the city of Guttenberg. In this city he lived and moved. But time was not allowed us to stay long. On to the depot was the cry, and then by rail to Frankfort. Upon our arrival we drove to the "Hotel Roman Emperor," a most uncomfortable resting place for wearied travellers; the next morning we dispatched our courier to Homburgh, a delightful watering place in the vicinity, to secure rooms for us, and then sallied out to see something of Frankfort; drove to the library, as we entered there was seated a large statue of Goethe; ascending the grand stair case, on one side was a picture representing his birth as a little naked boy seated upon the back of an eagle with a pen in one hand and a scroll of paper in the other, coming down to earth, the town of Frankfort lying below. On the opposite side was a picture of his death, a flying dragon carrying him, an old man up to heaven, he having fulfilled his earthly career, the ocean and rocks lying below in the picture. On entering the library there was a fine picture of Luther and his wife, also one of Melancthon, both carefully preserved under glass; also a pair of Luther's slippers and several letters of his to Melancthon. Some one once said to Luther, "Why, all the world are against you;" "well," said Luther, "I am against all the world." We were shown a copy of the first edition of the Bible printed by Faust. The library is a handsome building and contains a large collection of books. After this we drove to the street called the Jew's quarter. It is made up of old, quaint houses ornamented in the Dutch style. One was pointed out to us as the residence of the mother of Rothschild. On riding through this street many thoughts upon the history of these people and their sufferings, arise in the mind. They were compelled to live in this street; it was here that persecution raged, that those unjust and cruel restrictions were enacted against them. Truly they have crucified their only deliverer, and have become the persecuted of the world. We next visited the bronze monumental statue erected to Goethe, it represents the full figure of the poet standing erect in flowing robes, and is said to be a finely executed work. The house in which the poet was born, is well built, but of humble appearance, and if genius belongs to wealth, no one would imagine that they were viewing the birth place of one of the greatest of German poets. I was guided up a flight of stairs to the third story in which is the room consecrated by the poet's birth. There was a table and several old chairs. This room, as well as that in which Bethoven was born, is kept unoccupied. A piece of leather from the old chair in which he sat was given me as a relic of the great man. His father's coat of arms, which by a curious coincidence is three lyres, still remains over the door. Goethe is the presiding genius of Frankfort. The basreliefs of his statue, executed by the great Thorwaldsen, are taken from his novels. Frankfort is well built, and should be, occupying, as it has for four thousand years one of the most prominent positions in Europe. When one considers the age of this country and its cities, he cannot be surprised at the beauty of its promenade, the value of the libraries, the universities, picture galleries, and other public institutions.

There is one street in Frankfort which is a miniature of Regent street London. The houses are built in the same solid style, but there is less ornamept in the exterior. In the evening, walking through the streets, I found everything very quiet, no concerts or promonading, and with the exception of lights in a French coffee house, everything was unexciting. The hotels are fine buildings, but poorly kept. This is the season when the fashionables are at the watering places. We next day visited the Museum of pictures, named after its founder, a citizen of Frankfort, who bequathed many pictures and the large sum of £83,000 for the building and maintaining of the institution. There are several rooms filled with choice paintings—one by Lessing—of the defense of Huss before the council of Constance, is lifelike. Huss stands with the Bible in his hand, and is setting forth his principles and defending them. Its unnecessary to go back in imagination, tis all before you. His pale, beautiful countenance, and the audience of cardinals, marks princes and people, their different feelings finely portrayed. There are more than twenty figures in the picture, each elaborately finished. Again and again we turned to look at it. There was a fine picture of Daniel in the Lion's Den, one of the Good Samaritan; the hasty manner in which the priest and levite are hurrying away is excellent. A picture of a Young Shepherd, who has been struck by lightning, the storm is still raging, he lies on his father's arm, his mother by his side, his wife tearing her hair in agony, his faithful dog licking his master's leg, his little brothers and sisters all crowding to look, not comprohending what had happened, the unconscious sheep quietly grazing—this was a beautiful picture. The Abdication of Charles Fifth, a large group, Maurice, with his usual sinister expression, the ferocious Duke of Alva, Charles looks in feeble old age. A picture of a dying man by Domenechio, fine. The Parable of the Ten Virgins; the Daughter of Reubens by himself, lovely; the Fathers of the Church before the Virgin and Child. St. Augustine Preaching to the Wild German's—an old Druid hiding his head and leaving his lyre, the strings of which are broken, on the other side civilization in every form: the castle, the bridge, the warrior, the family group, all emblematical of civilized life, the wild and eager looks of the Germans, are well drawn. In the third room was a picture of Job in the midst of his sufferings, surrounded by his miserable comforters. In our modern artists, every thing is on the surface, while the old masters affect the mind, and give subjects of thoughts after we have left the pictures.

A second picture by Lessing, representing Eysling in prison, after the battle of Carsano, seated at a table, leaning on his arms, with a most terribly forbidding countenance; in the picture are two other figures of monks who have come to instruct the prisoner in their belief, the warrior has repulsed their approach, and one of them who has a stern, unfeeling countenance, wishes to withdraw while the other from whose face beams forth charity, is persevering to allure the soul of this forbidding man. In the countenance of each person may be distinctly read his individual character.

The collection of paintings does honor to the memory of the founder. How much more lasting and far nobler is such a monument than a marble slab upon which thousands are often expended. We had still much to see, and entering the carriage drove to a private gentleman's house to see a beautiful piece of sculpture. It is Ariadne represented riding on a lioness, the public are admitted at certain hours. This is the first piece of exquisite sculpture we had seen, it is superb. A crown of oak leaves encircles her brow, her face beautiful. The animal is finely executed. The statue is in a pavilion built for the purpose. This is the boast of Frankfort.

During our drive through the streets we encountered several bands of music playing to a listening crowd. We bought some of the beautiful ornaments made out of stag's horns, then entered a store radiant with Bohemian glass. The man one day asked me if "I did not wish to buy all that was in it?" my admiration was so constantly excited. We passed in our drive, an orphan house, also a hospital for strangers.

Aug. 11. We have had a most interesting day, first drove to the Cathedral, which has but little architectural beauty but is deeply interesting, it being the church where St. Bernard poured into the ears of an enthusiastic audience those eloquent sentiments which aroused Europe to undertake the second crusade. How consecrated the spot, and what Christian soul meditating on that event can stand under that roof without being aroused to enter upon a new crusade of a far more noble character, the overthrow of the kingdom of Satan. The statue of Godfroy de Bouillon at Brussels and this Cathedral of Frankfort have been the principal relics which I have seen of the Crusades. Though we may now smile at the foolish attempt in which a world united, all must reverence the holy enthusiasm of St. Bernard and the noble Godfroy who gave themselves and their all to the mission in which they had engaged. In considering their achievements, what a proof is furnished of the power which man possesses to accomplish some one object when he gives, enthusiastically, to it his thoughts and actions. The Cathedral also interests from its altar having been employed at the coronation of forty-six German Emperors. They were elected at the great hall of the town house and in the great chamber of the Cathedral, their election twas confirmed. After the coronation service was performed at the high altar, the procession proceeded, immediately after the service, from the Cathedral to the town hall, and many ridiculous customs were practiced on the occasion. The very fountain which flowed with wine, and from which the cup-bearer filled his glass is, I believe, still standing. The street through which the procession passed seems to be be occupied by the same gabled Dutch houses, with each upper story extending further into the street than the one under it. No doubt from these windows many a gay company looked anxiously toward the Cathedral for the departure of the procession and joined the crowd below in welcoming the new crowned Emperor. But now how changed is that street! and those windows, formerly so highly prized, now offer to the eye a view of poverty and neglect. The Romer is interesting from the fact of its being kept furnished and decorated in the ancient style. On the walls of the banqueting rooms where the Emperor was waited upon by kings and princes, are fifty-two portraits from Conrad the first to Francis the second, painted by Lessing, Bendeman, Bethel and other eminent living artists, in place of some vile daubs of the sign-post school. Under each one is the motto which the Emperor adopted at his coronation. But I have written you a very long letter and must for the present bid you Adieu, etc.

A Withering Appeal to Dealers in Drink.

The following eloquent appeal is from the pen of the Rev. Alexander Duncanson:

"DEALERS IN DRINK!—Yours is a melancholy position—a more pitiful, more unworthy, more degraded, and more sinful position, cannot be conceived! To prey upon the shame, the crime, the poverty, the body, the soul, the time, the eternity of a fellow-creature is awful! To prepare the way of bankruptcy, pauperism, disease, prison, death, is not to be coveted! To assist to ruin character, murder reputation, sink position and circumstances, filch a man's crumb of bread, is odious. To beggar families, break the hearts of wives, scatter domestic firebrands and death, break up happy homes, divide united hearts, dissolve family links of the closest tie, is a baseness indescribable. To rise into riches by such a course is not to be rich; to be honored is to be dishonored; to gain place in the world is to have no dignity; to stand forth in the cause of religion is to daub Zion's walls with untempered mortar. To swell out into portly dimensions by the sale of strong drink is the price of poverty; to rise into luxury is a gain from wretchedness; to walk abroad in ease is a purchase from perspiration and toil; to assume high airs, and to gad about all bespangled and bejewelled, is an elevation wrung from shame, degradation, misery and death. How infatuated must the drinker be to see a class of men rolling in every comfort and luxury, possessing wealth and property, and all purchased at the poor infatuated inebriate's expense. The publican well clothed, while he is in rags; the publican's wife, handsome, buxom, jewelled—the poor drunkard's not where to lay her head; the publican's children clothed, fed, educated, head and feet preserved from the inclemency of the seasons; but mark his customer's—cold, starved, ragged, wet, diseased. What a difference between the state of those that support and those that are supported by strong drink. Surely if reflection was left in the drunkard's mind, the sketch we have just given would banish forever the drinker from the drunkery door.

"And what state can that mind be in that can keep such a house? How destitute of all the finer feelings of humanity—to speak of the feelings of religion would be nonsense. Where is love for his country and his kind? Can patriotism inhabit such a bosom? Impossible. Can such a man be a reformer—a regenerator of society—and keep a house and sell an article to degrade, dehumanize, and enslave his fellow-man, soul and body, hand and foot? Incredible. How much of Christ's love can be in the bosom of that man who continues to sell spirits, and sees, and hears, and reads the awful deeds it is doing against God and man? Not a spark.

"And is it possible that the spirit-dealer can commend his trafic to God in prayer? Could he lay his hand on his heart, and enter the divine presence, and crave God to bless his efforts? It cannot be. His blood would run cold, his soul would freeze in the endeavor, his smitten conscience could not bear the piercing glance of God: he can only carry on his trade by forgotting eternity, trampling on the sacred dictates of conscience, and escaping from the thoughts of future death and judgment. Infinitely better for a man to beg his bread from door to door, than occupy such a position. In this case he might be an heir of heaven—but who can reconcile the selling of whiskey and eternal glory?"

A MONSTER PRINTING OFFICE.—The Paris Imperial printing establishment possesses the type of 56 eastern languages, being all that are known of the characters of Asia, ancient or modern. Also the type of 16 European tongues which do not use the ordinary Latin characters. As to the latter, the establishment has the type of 46 different forms and sizes. The number of presses on the premises is such that 556 reams of paper, equivalent to 9266 octavo volumes of 30 sheets, could be struck off in a single day. About 500 workmen are employed by the establishment throughout the year.

A SON OF THUNDER.—Dr. Krummacher, the official preacher at the court of Berlin, is a remarkable man. "His writings on the Christian doctrine and the characters of the Old Testament, have had a wide circulation in the United States." He is tall, well proportioned and has a stentorian voice. His laugh, when strongly affected, is like the lion's roar. His mighty voice is the same in preaching, praying, or saying grace at the table. On a public occasion, at which Dr. Stephens was present, he introduced the dinner with a grace in German, which was roared out as if addressed to an army half a mile off!"

CENSUS OF CHINA.—The Russian missionary at Pekin, has, in a recent report, made known the result of the last census, taken by order of the Emperor of China. The present population is said by this document to amount to 415,000,000, that of Pekin, being 1,648,814.

THE OLDEST CHRISTIAN HYMN.

In Paed. Lib. III. of Clement, of Alexandria, is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the primetive church. It is there (one hundred and fifty years after the apostles) asserted to be of much earlier origin. It may have been sung by the "beloved disciple," before he ascended to his reward. The following version will give some imperfect ideas of its spirit:—

Shepherd of tender youth!
Guiding, in love and truth,
Through devious ways;
Christ, our triumphant King
We come thy name to sing,
And here our children bring,
To shout thy praise.

Thou art my holy Lord—
The all-subduing Word!
Healer of strife!
Thou didst thyself abase,
That Lord's deep embrace
Thou mightest save our race,
And give us life!

Thou art wisdom's High Priest!
Thou has prepared the feast,
Of holy love:
And in our mortal pain,
None calls on thee in vain.
Help thou dost not disdain,
Help from above.

Ever be thou our guide,
Our shepherd and our pride,
Our staff and song!
Jesus! thou Christ of God!
By thy perennial word,
Lead us where thou hast trod,
Make our faith strong.

So now, and till we die,
Sound we thy praises high,
And joyful sing
Infants, and the glad throng,
who to thy church belong,
Unite and swell the song
To Christ our King!

Universalism in Smooth Water.

An English newspaper has the following, which we have not met with before:

The term "Universalism" is applied, in England, to the system of soi-distant Christianity which teaches that all lapsed intelligences shall be finally restored to the moral semblance and favor of God. In America the name is usually understood to signify the code of doctrine which denies the reality of a personal devil, or of further punishmhnt. The following occurrence which actually took place, shows the system in no favorable point of view:

"A Christian gentleman, one Colonel Richardson, was in a boat, with two Universalists, on the river some distance above the falls of Niagara: the Universalists began to rally the Colonel on his belief of further punishment, and expressed their astonishment, that a man of his powers of mind should be so far misled as to believe the horrid dogma. The Colonel defended his his opinions, and the result was a controversy, which was carried on so long and earnestly that, when they, after some time, looked around, they found that the boat was hurrying with great rapidity towards the falls! The Universalists at once dropped their oars and began to cry to God to have mercy on them. Richardson laid hold of the oars and exerted all his strength, and, by God's mercy pulled ashore. When they had lauded he addressed his companions: 'Gentlemen, it is not long since you were railing at me for believing in further punishment. Your opinion is, that when a man dies the first thing of which he is conscious is of being in heaven; now I want to know why you were so terribly frightened when you thought that in five minutes you'd be over the falls into glory? The Universalists were silent for some time; at length one of them, scratching his head, said, 'I'll tell you what, Col. Richardson, Universalism does very well in smooth water, but tt will never do to go over the falls of Niagra.'"

Why Christ Expects His Disciples to Do More than Others.

Because they profess more than others. They profess to have consecrated themselves to the Lord, to be employed in his service, to have experienced the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost; to love God with all their hearts, and their neighbors as themselves; to be governed in all their conduct by a regard to God's glory; to have their treasure and hearts in heaven, to delight in religious duties; to desire the salvation of sinners; and not to be ashamed of Christ or his cause. Others, unless they are base hypocrites, do not profess these things. As Christians thus profess more than Christ has a right to expect that they will do more than others.

2. They have promised more than others. They have promised to forsake all sin—to deny themselves all ungodliness and worldly lusts; to pray without ceasing; to set a pious example before the world; to recommend religion to all men; and to preform all those duties by which God may be glorified, and the religion of the Bible extended and established among men. The world has made no such promises. But as Christians have promised, it is expected they will perform.

3. They have received more than others. Besides receiving common grace, like other men, they have received special, effectual, converting grace. They have received a new heart, the pardon of their sins, justification by faith in Christ, adoption and the spirit of adoption, and partial sanctification. As they have received blessings greater and more valuable than others, Christ expects them to do more than others.

4. They *enjoy* more than others. They enjoy (what others do not) communion with God and communion with the saints; delight in devine worship and ordinances; the business of doing good in the Lord's vinyard—laboring to convert sinners and to send the Gospel through the world; peace of conscience and fellowship with the Holy Ghost; the record of revivals and of the advancement of Christ's kingdom on earth; and, finally, the contemplation of that glorious rest which remains for God's people in the future world. As they enjoy more than others, they may be expected to do more than others.

5. They will have to answer for more than others. Where much is given, much will be required. As Christians have received more than others, they are under stronger obligations to love and obedience than others, and, of course, must answer for more than others. Hence it is expected that they will do more than others.

6. They will have good grounds to hope for more than others in the coming world. Christians can confidently say, "We know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God's house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." "We know that when he (Christ) shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is. Every man that hath this hope in him, purifieth himself, as he is pure." Christians have a well grounded hope that they shall be admitted in God's presence, where "is fullness of joy, and the pleasures for evermore;" that they shall see their divine Lord and Master, and be with him in his kingdom and glory for ever: that they shall be delivered from all sin and sorrow, and pain and tears, and be made perfectly blessed in the full enjoyment of God to all eternity; that they shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the redeemed of the Lord from every nation and people under heaven, and go no more out for ever; that they shall mingle with the holy angels, and join the general assembly and church of the first-born in the glorious New Jerusalem, where every desire of their soul will be gratified,

"And every power find sweet employ
In that eternal world of joy."

If Christians may reasonably hope for such things, (which none others have a right to hope for) then surely they ought to do more than others, and Christ has a right to expect it of them. E. D. K.

A Sacramento Garden.

Having a garden pretty well filled with trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Vegetables &c., I thought it might be interesting to some of your readers to know the kind and description of the plants cultivated; and a list may aid some in selecting proper varieties to cultivate. The garden includes two city lots, which makes a tract 160 feet square, on which is a dwelling house, with the usual out buildings. On this I have growing 131 fruit trees, 108 grape vines, with several strawbery beds, and plats cultivated in vegetables, and flowers. The following is a tolerably accurate list:—

PEARS; 10 Standard trees, 7 Bartlett, 1 White Doyenne, 1 Seckel, 1 Madeline, 59 Dwarf trees, to wit, 12 Duchess d'Angouleme, 10 Glout Morceau, 8 Beurre d'Aremberg, 8 White Doyenne, 6 Vicar of Winkfield, 2 Easter Beurre, 2 Fondante d'Automne, 2 Dearbon's Seedling, 1 each of Bartlett, Madeline, Lawrence, Seckel, Passe Colmar, Bloodgood, Summer France Real, Beurre d' Anjou, and Beurre Diel.

APPLES.—4 Standards: Newtown Pippin, Northern Spy, Fall Pippin and Early Harvest. 3 Dwarfs: Early Strawberry, Lady and Early Joe.

PLUMS.—5 Standards: 3 Imperial Gage, 2 Coe's Golden Drop. 5 Dwarfs; Reine Claude de Bavay, or Green Gage of Bavay, Washington, Huling's Superb, Coe's Golden Drop, and German Prune.

16 PEACHES.—4 George Fourth, 3 Crawford's Late, 2 Early York, 1 Crawford's Early, 1 Early Tillotson, 1 Grosse Mignonne, 1 Lemon Cling, 1 Early Rareripe, 1 Cole's Early Red, 1 Oldmixon.

3 NECTARINES.—2 Boston, 1 Elruge and Stanwick.

1 APRICOT.—Moorpark.

CHERRIES.—2 Standards: Black Tartarian. 3 Dwarfs: 1 Black Tartarian, 1 May Duke, 1 Napoleon Bigarreau.

QUINCES.—3 Orange.

2 FIGS.—1 Blue Ischia, 1 Brown Turkey.

3 ALMONDS.—2 Hard Shell, 1 Soft Shell. 2 English Walnuts, or Madeira Nuts, 2 Orange Trees. 1 Pomegranate. 2 Olive Trees.

108 GRAPE VINES.—44 Los Angeles, or California Mission, 38 Royal Muscadine, 8 Muscat of Alexandria, 3 Catawba, 2 Cannon Hall Muscat, 2 Black Hamburgh, and 1 each of eleven other varieties.

6 Cherry Currant. 6 Gooseberry; Houghton's Seedling.

STRAWBERRIES.—6 varieties: Burr's New Pine, Longworth's Prolific, British Queen, Black Prince, Hovey's Seedling, Chili.

SHADE TREES.—2 Pride of India, 1 Catalpa cordifolia, 1 Laburnum.

VEGETABLES.—4 Pie Plants: Myatts Victoria, Asparagus, Hops, Horse Radish. 4 varieties Potatoes, Carolina Sweet Potatoes, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Beans, Peas, Peppers, Tobacco, Chufa, or Earth Almonds, Lettuce and Radishes.

200 Grape Cuttings, 200 Seedling Peaches, 25 Seedling Apricots, 10 Seedling Black Walnuts.

41 varieties of Roses and 4 of Honeysuckle.

[For want of room in our columns, we here omit the names of over one hundred and sixty rare and beautiful varieties of plants and flowers. ED.]

A portion of the fruit trees were planted in January 1855, the greater part of which are in full bearing. The remainder of the fruit trees and grape vines were planted in the winter of 1856, and will be in bearing next season. The quantity of fruit produced has been enormous, considering the time the trees have been growing. The rapidity with which fruit trees come into bearing in this State, is very encouraging to the fruit growers, and should invite all who have even a limited amount of land, to set out trees, for it will take but a short time to reap the reward of their labor.—*Cal. Culturist.*

"MANY."—This name, by a decree of Pio Nono, can no longer be given to children, on pain of excommunication. His infallibility would reserve it, as far as possible, hereafter, for the Virgin of immaculate conception!

SABBATH BREAKING.—We regret to see that Mr. Dallas, our Minister to England, attended a great dinner given on the Sabbath by the Duke of Malakoff, the French Ambassador, in London.—*Presbyterian.*

THE LOST DAUPHIN.—The Rev. Eleazer Williams, whose identity with Louis XVII., the "lost Dauphin" of France, was strongly urged some years since by the Rev. Mr. Hanson, of this city, died at Hogansville, on the St. Regis reservation, in this State, on the 28th ult. He died in great poverty. A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, who attended the funeral, was favored with an inspection of the premises occupied of late by Mr. Williams, his library, personal property, etc. Amongst the incidents which this gentleman regards as some slight evidence of his [illegible] descent, was his possession of a robe, which was shown him, said to have belonged to and been worn by that Queen whose fate has awakened such deep sympathies, and whom the deceased claimed as his mother. For elegance and richness of fabric it would not disgrace royalty, even if the history of it be a myth. Besides this, he noticed a circumstance that might be considered significant, with the help of an active imagination. He says: "I doubt not you will learn with surprise, that this burial, though in their midst, and within a mile and a half of their large village, was not attended by one as mourner or friend. About a dozen squaws, neatly attired in their costume, straggled along outside of the procession, of whom a few entered the church, whilst others sat by the fence." It is a curious fact, that with the death of one claimant to the Dauphinship, comes the claim of another. A European case similar to that of Mr. Williams.

CAUSE OF INTEMPERANCE.—If poets and artists are more prone to the abuse of stimulants, and I fear that it is true, the reason of it is only too clear. A man abandons himself to a fine frenzy, and the power which flows through him makes him the medium of a great poem or a great picture. If mind and body were both healthy, and had food enough and fair play, I doubt whether any men would be more temperate than the imaginative classes. But body and mind often flag, perhaps they are ill to begin with, overworked or abused in some way. The dreaming faculties are always the dangerous ones, because their mode of action can be imitated by artificial excitement; the reasoning ones are safe, because they imply continued voluntary effort. I think you will find it true, that before any vice can fasten on a man, body, mind, or moral nature must be debilitated. The mosses and fungi gather on sickly trees, not thriving ones; and the odious parasites which fasten on the human frame, choose that which is already enfeebled. Mr. Walker, the hygeian humorist, declared that he had such a healthy skin it was impossible for any impurity to stick to it, and maintained that it was an absurdity to wash a face which was of necessity always clean. I don't know how much fancy there was in this; but there is no fancy in saying that the lassitude of tired-out operatives, and the langor of imaginative natures in their periods of collapse, and the vacuity of minds untrained to labor and discipline, fit the *soul* and the body for the germination of the seeds of intemperance. Whenever the wandering demon of drunkenness finds a ship adrift—no steady wind in its sails, no thoughtful pilot directing its course—he steps on board, takes the helm, and steers straight for the maelstrom.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE SERFS OF RUSSIA.—The following extract from a report of the Russian Minister of of the Interior gives some interesting statistics of the number and condition of the serfs of that empire:—

"In Great-Russia there are 30,000 serfs who are not to be farmed with the ground; they belong to 2000 masters, who, if they do not employ them themselves, are to receive from them two-thirds of what they earn by their labor and their industry. The practice of selling them is allowed. The women of that class called *luds bassemelei* (persons without land,) are much to be pitied. The number of owners who have from one to twenty serfs is 49,706, with 742,420 serfs. The latter belonging to owners in poor circumstances, are in a very unfavorable position. The owners who have from 21 to 100 serfs are 36,024 in number, with 3,371,548 souls. The fate of the serfs of that category is scarcely better than the preceeding one. The number of owners in easy circumstances, who have from 100 to 1000 serfs is 19,808, with 7,807,000 souls. That of the rich owners, having from 1000 to 2000 souls, is only 2468, having altogether 3,230,268 souls. There are 1457 lords who possess more than 2000 serfs, the total number of these latter is 6,587,066 souls. The official report adds that out of the twenty three and a half millions of serfs belonging to the nobility, more than thirteen millions are mortgaged to the crown, as guarantee of loans amounting to 397 879,459 roubles."

CAUSE OF PRAISE.—From the whole surface of the ocean, says Dr. Dick, there arises, every twelve hours, no less than thirty millions of millions cubic feet of water, which is more than sufficient to supply all the rivers on the earth. This immense body of water is formed into clouds, and carried over every part of the continents; and again it is condensed into rain, snow, or dews, which fertilize the earth. Should this process cease, we might wash our clothes but centuries would not dry them; for evaporation alone produces this effect; vegetation would wither; the rivers would swell the ocean—the operations of nature would cease. So close is the connection between this process and vegetable and animal life. Praise the Lord, "for He causeth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth."

INTERFERING WITH DOMESTIC RIGHTS.—Pope Pius IX. it is said, has made a decree forbidding parents, under sentence of terrible excommunication, to give to their children the sweet name of Mary.

It's little troubles that wear the heart out. It is easier to throw a heavy shot a mile than a feather—even with artillery. Pay little debts of a dollar each, will cause you more trouble and dunning than one big one of a thousand.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1858.

SACRAMENTO AGENCY.—Mr. Geo. I. Lytle is our authorized Agent in Sacramento. Persons wishing to subscribe for THE PACIFIC, can have it left at their residences, by leaving their names at Carswell's book-store, corner of 4th and I Streets.

WE CAN DISCERN THE FACE OF THE SKY.

The winter rains have at last commenced. The first instalment was as welcome as it was liberal. Our different exchanges report that the rains of last week have extended throughout the State, and in uniform quantities. In the mountains, the great work of preparation for a long mining season during the coming winter, is going on with all the stir and animation that will make all things ready for a successful winter.

"*The oldest inhabitant*" is making his voice heard once more in many places, predicting a most wonderful wet season. Many no doubt will believe him—others will try—whereas the largest proportion of his friends will not suffer themselves to be carried away with over sanguine expectations as formerly, for this [illegible] ble personage has not always proved himself good authority; we can but hope, however, that for once, the truth will be on his side, and that the mountains will so flow down with the watery element as to give out their golden treasures, and make up the sad losses and disappointments of the past year, and swell up the returns of faithful labor so handsomely that hereafter no Fraser River excitement will sweep its depopulating besom over the land.

The valleys also have had their portion of rain, and it has come as opportunely to the agriculturist and stock raiser, as it has to the miner in the mountains. The beginning promises well, what the end will be, few can tell. Great disappointments await some; reverses and losses will be the lot of hundreds; but to all, it is safe to say, hope for the best; plan and labor with the best in view and reward is sure. It is indeed animating to see the good feeling which this change of dry to wet season has inspired. Men hope to make and profit largely by it. This is evident in the promptness with which they are acting to meet the change; and in the tone of assurance with which they are calculating upon a season which is to insure success, in large returns to industry and investments. It is right for men to feel so. It is in accordance with reason and good sense, as they look up and discern the face of the sky—read its predicting changes—and the future there manifested, to expect more, and to strive to the measure of that expectation. It would be stupid to act otherwise.

But while the miner and the farmer, the merchant and the banker, are all glad, and congratulate one another upon the prognostications of the "*face of the sky*," and many shrewd guesses are based upon what can be so discerned, is there no occasion of similar greeting and expectation on the part of ministers and churches of Christ? Can no cloud be seen in the spiritual sky, of even the size of a man's hand? Have all the prayers of the present year gone up to heaven never to return in blessings upon Zion? Have they not rather gathered and condensed around the throne of the "prayer hearing God," to be poured out in floods of early and latter rain which shall cause salvation to flow through our streets like rivers of water. Are there no indications from the past, present or future, to authorize any hope of a mighty and earnest revival? Is the *spirit* of prayer spent? Is the passion for souls saved into the kingdom, utterly dead and lifeless? If it is indeed so, then is there not the greater need of a reawakening, such as will make even "dry bones" shake with life and the power of God. But, there can be but few, if any, who believe that there is no prayer and no desire for salvation. If there is, the cloud is in the sky, and it is not small, but large enough to urge you, follow-Christian, to rise up and do the work. Strive then, thou servant of Christ, as one in great expectation, one who hears the sound of abundance of rain. While men of this world can discern the face of the sky, let it be said of you, ye can discern more, "the signs of the times."

A NEW DAILY.—The San Francisco *Daily Times* has passed into new hands. The change makes the paper a *new paper altogether*. The proprietors, Towne & Bacon, intend to employ the best talent that can be procured for its editorial and commercial columns, and make it a newspaper equal to any published. The well known character of those who now conduct it is a guarantee that it will hereafter be no *quack* organ of Pickett, "*si vi omni genia*," for the ventilation of their pernicious doctrines, &c. We notice with pleasure also, that it is to rest Sundays and work Mondays.

EVENING TELEGRAM.—This is the name of a new evening paper started some three weeks ago in this city. So far, it has been well edited, well printed, and it seems to be well patronized. We have been rather slow in noticing it, as we did not know whether it would live or not, but from present indications it promises to prove a successful enterprise. It has already enlarged itself, and at the low rate of 12 1-2 cents a week, and with its present ability and enterprise it is doubtless bound to go ahead.

THE *Alta* has been informed that Henry M. Naglee, Receiver in the matters of Adams & Co., has published the payment of the first eight classes of indebtedness, amounting in between $150,000 and $200,000.

OAKLAND AND BENICIA.

Next Wednesday the Young Ladies' Seminary in Benicia, under the charge of Miss Mary Atkins, will commence its fall term. Next Monday the College School in Oakland, Rev. H. Durant, Principal, will open for the Winter Session.

These schools are second to none of their kind in California. The latter is for boys and young men, the former for misses and young ladies.

It is our good fortune to know somewhat, of both of them. For intellectual discipline, and sound scholarship, they stand deservedly high; the recent examinations showed plainly that the aim of the teachers had not been so much to go over the largest amount of ground possible in a given time, as it was, to cultivate well and richly, all that was marked out,—not so much to impart knowledge by the lump or by scraps—to load the memory with rules and formulas and facts, as to bring the mind into real sympathy with all knowledge, and to enable it to acquire for itself, stores which are sure to realize in substantial gain, to the true and diligent student. The process of these schools, is one calculated to make masters. It compels the scholar to feel, that that study is a failure, which gives him no "reason why"—and that nothing is permanently gained unless a mastery of the subject, more or less, is the result; at least such a knowledge or understanding of the subject, that the pupil is able to give a fair and intelligible account of what he is supposed to know or to have studied. To be master of a theme, implies, that the master can handle it at his pleasure; and if he cannot make it as plain to others as it is to himself, it *ought not* to be his fault. Any system, mode, or attempt at education which fails in making the learner at home, among his books, is radically defective and wasteful. It is true the times are urgent—men rush into life—its business and numberless enterprizes, either to gain time—or gain on somebody else's time—and it is true that this method of training young minds for the era, which may well be denominated fast, is slow—perhaps plodding and drudge-like—but when this training is over, and the schools send out their classes, year by year, of intelligent, independent, well-drilled minds, and they take their places as workers, in the world, and as such are able to accomplish more in a day, than others in an age, then it will be seen, that haste is behind, and the slow thorough preparation, has got not only the power but the speed of steam.

However, we are happy to add that, even in this fast country, where so many boys are *men*, and little girls, grand *ladies* in society—such schools are appreciated and well patronized. The prospects of the schools in Oakland and Benicia are more than flattering; for, applications are constantly coming in, and if all gain admission they will be more fortunate than we fear. It was by no means gratifying to the conductors of the institutions referred to, to be obliged as they were last year, to be continually refusing applicants, because accommodations could not be given them. This may be called a flattering prosperity, but it is one which is attended with pain and anxiety.

A CONVENTION OF SCHOOLS.

The Public Schools of Nevada county, had a joint celebration in Nevada City on the 20th of this month. Grass Valley, Rough and Ready, San Juan, Cherokee and Nevada schools, were all very well represented. The exercises consisted of marching and countermarching, escorted by the Nevada Rifles, and two Brass Bands. An examination of the schools was held in the Temperance Hall, after which a collation was served upon the ample grounds of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Dr. C. T. Overton, to whose efforts by the way, is due in a great measure, this novel but interesting convention of schools. The collation finished, a grand frolic and romping followed for the rest of the day.

At night an exhibition was held in the Theatre, which consisted of declamations, songs, dialogues, &c., &c.; then a dance at the Court-house, which was kept up till a late hour, perhaps till two or four o'clock. From the Exhibition, which closed at 10 o'clock, every one of those tired out children, *ought to have gone to bed*. Dancing in itself is good enough as a juvenile exercise, or sport, but to bring it in at the end of a dissipation that has lasted all day, and continue it till the next day, is, to say the least, of very doubtful propriety.

The question as to the beneficial results of frequent exhibitions of children on the stage, is looked upon by many as settled, and settled in this way, that they do about as much harm as good, if not more.

We remember, when in San Francisco the exhibition mania ran wild in all the schools, if a piano was wanted, an exhibition was given; a swing, an exhibition; gymnasium fixtures, exhibition was the word; now no one hears of exhibition. The present Board have ruled them out, their day is past here; and perhaps will never return.

The Nevada *Journal* gives an account of the performances in a half humorous and half serious style, which perhaps reflects the feelings of the good people of Nevada. Of course without intending it, an impression is received from the account, which rather smarres—not to use a harsher term—some, if not most of the proceedings. Juvenile exhibitions have done good in Nevada, first, they have paid off a debt of some $900 against a public school house; and second, they have about run themselves out.

We notice with pleasure several names of scholars who distinguished themselves on the occasion; we hope that on the great stage of action, where they will soon be principals not imitators, they will be honorably distinguished, be approved of God, and pronounced for a good heart, a laborious, faithful useful life.

MOUNTAIN THOUGHTS.

Our work had called us into the high regions of the mountains. We had crossed deep cañons, over rugged hills, and came out through a noble old pine forest, upon the brow of one of the loftier peaks of the Sierras. A world of the grandest, wildest scenery lay before us, stretching away as far as the eye could reach. Mountains of every kind and form, granite, with rounded sides and oval summits; ranges broken with quarts and varied with green stone and talcy precipices of serpentine and columnar rock; towering basaltic elevations, and lava capped tabular peaks, with portions desolate in perfect unproductiveness, and parts green with Alpine vegetation, appeared in view, receding back and rising higher and higher away into the clouds, white in their mantles of snow, while deep cañons, gorged far down into the mighty earth, yawned below, with here and there threads of light revealing the existence of rivers of waters rushing madly along their rocky tortuous channels towards the great valleys to the west. We had long gazed silently, enraptured at the scene, with the full feelings glowing with emotions as the thoughts, borne back in the imagination, swept through the immensity of the time past, the periods of ages and ages sufficient for these vast changes to be effected, and ascended up to the attributes of Him who had ordered and controlled all from the beginning, and ever would even of the whole universe. As the mind sought relaxation, its attention turned to the beauty of the forest around, and listened attentively to the music of of the gentle winds murmuring among the branches. At the foot of a noble pine, close upon the left, a little busy scene next attracted the attention, and afforded a pleasing theme of thought. Hundreds of little creatures, active as life could render them, were busily running here and there as if searching for something of the greatest importance to them all. Some had succeeded and were returning back, toiling under heavy burdens to their homes. They were all evidently intent upon the same thing, though the largest portion had little or nothing. These generally seemed to respect the claims of those who had loads, though occasionally a struggle would occur to secure the others possession. A little further observation revealed the fact that all were intent upon physical comfort and to increase a certain pile. The article of physical comfort was generally some kind of food, something to eat; the pile they were seeking to increase was mostly of small yellow things of somewhat different shapes.

Intense seemed their desire to secure one or other of these things; their whole thoughts seemed bent upon it; their whole lives devoted to it. It is strange they should move about so lively; that they should be so earnest; that they should toil so hard; yet so they did, and nearly all that was done was to increase the pile. But then probably these little fellows were made on purpose for this very thing, and they had nothing else to do. Hence they were very lively and earnest to do it to the very best of their power. They had only a few weeks or months at the most to live, and they were intent upon making the best of their time.

Thus this little colony of ants became invested with a real interest, and we watched them come and go, and toil and gather their gains and heap up their yellow pile with delight. Every broken end or part of a pine leaf for a distance around had been gathered up, and added to the pile, till they had a quantity that an ant of the first class, one of the very highest order in their society, might feel proud of. But here the eye turned from the busy scene, and looked far down along the deep cañons upon the banks of the rivers and away into the valleys below, and in thought still farther on to the busy towns and cities, and over the whole land. By the nearer rivers we could just discover, smaller in appearance than the little ants themselves, busy men stirring, struggling, toiling, intently earnest for the same thing as these little creatures, and all over the civilized world the imagination revealed the whole masses active for the same purpose. They strive for food and then increase their little yellow pile of gold. A large portion seem only to succeed a little, or even not at all; some obtain more or a large amount, and toil and tug and work, to take care of the same and increase the pile. Generally those who have nothing respect the claims of those who have more; yet sometimes a dispute as to the possession arises. Physical comforts and the increase of the yellow pile, not, to be sure, of bits of pine leaves, but of gold, (yet what is the difference?) are all, all the great portion think of, and soon after a few years or tens of years their bodies die, and the pile they have heaped up is left; 'tis the end of it to them. They have lived, they have thought, they have toiled, they have succeeded, and they have died; how? even as the ants, and no more, so far as man can see. Was then man made for nothing but this, to live, to eat, to die, as an insect only a little larger in form, and a little different in the materials he accumulates for only a few weeks or months of his existence?

For shame to man that multitudes in practice and some in teachings, will strive to lower themselves to a level with the insect, with the animal, and live, think, toil and die as the animal, the beast, turning from an immortality of life, from a progress eternal of the spirit, from objects inexhaustable and most glorious even to the Creator himself, from the richness and fullness and blessedness of the love of God in Christ Jesus! Truly, it is reasonable that while man needs the physical comforts of life, and should use them as not abusing them, he set his thoughts and affections and purposes supremely upon higher and eternal things, and toil with direct design for God in doing His holy will, looking through the atoning merits of a crucified Redeemer for that salvation which the Father has in store for all who love Him, the called according to His purpose.

A. Y.

TREASURE HAUNTS.

The steamships that a few months ago reaped such a golden harvest from the crowds that rushed to the fabulous Eldorado of the north, are now bringing back gratis, the unfortunate and disappointed adventurers. Great credit, indeed is due, and we accord it cheerfully, to the steamship companies for bringing back the destitute free of charge. But how the tide has turned! Who would have predicted such a change, so soon and so disastrously!

TO MINERS.

From the official report which we insert in another column, we learn that during the year from November 1, 1857; to September 30, 1858, the large amount of 1,863,895 ounces had passed through the hands of the melter and refiner. The value of this mass is not less than $34,667,815 98. The loss by wastage is but nominal, to wit, $309 89.

The legal limit of wastage on the above would be $69,355 63. So instead of losing 3726 ounces on the above amount worked upon, the actual loss has been only about one half of one per cent of the legal allowance, or 0,009 thousandths of the amount operated upon.

These results show, conclusively, that the art of melting and refining has been brought to degree of perfection, and that the men who have had the work in charge, have been honest and faithful.

"This settlement," it is said, "far excels any that has ever been made in the United States so far as we have any record, the average ratio of loss at the parent Mint, Philadelphia, since 1849, being 0.339, and at the New York Assay Office, 0.600 since its establishment, and never, in either instance going below an annual ratio of wastage of 0.218 of the amount handled."

From previous and most glaring deficiencies in the annual settlements of the Mint, it was natural that considerable interest should exist as to the results of the last year's work. The relief and the satisfaction which will now be felt throughout the State, will be enjoyed no less by those immediately concerned in the operations of the Mint, than by the public. They can now look up with honest pride and meet, like men, the full gaze of a scrutinizing public, and pass unharmed the searching ordeal of the Department at Washington.

How pleasant the look of commendation, and how far more substantial than the hoarded treasures of stolen gold, the verdict of honest deeds and an approving conscience.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The *Glencoe* arrived on Sunday from the Islands, and brought dates up to October 7th.

We learn from the *Commercial Advertiser* that a treaty had been signed by France and the Hawaiian Kingdom, which gives great advantages to France, for which no equivalent is received. The *Advertiser* specifies eleven serious objections to the treaty, and sums up as follows:

To sum up all, the treaty recognizes an open violation of our rights as an independent sovereignty; is partial in its operation; exacting and unjust in its demands; is a burden to the industry and resources of a weak nation; and a disgrace to the Ministry of Kamehameha IV.

The policy of France in obtaining a foothold in the Islands of the sea, is becoming a matter of discussion in political circles, and the most scrutinizing watch will be kept on all her movements by the other great maritime powers.

We, ourselves, cannot altogether feel free from the belief that the Hawaiian Kingdom must shortly fall into other hands than the present dynasty. The American element already preponderates, and it will not require very much more to affect a speedy and peaceful annexation to the United States government. In the hands of any of the leading maritime powers the Hawaiian Islands will at once become a naval depot of great importance.

Future commerce will take them in its track and it is not easy to overrate the advantage of their possession. As it is, American interests will never allow the occupancy of those Islands by the French.

Reports from the whaling fleet are very good, and indicate that the Ochotsk fleet will come fully up to former years, and perhaps turn out a large aggregate. Sixty-five whalers are cruising in those waters.

A California Captain was convicted of smuggling, and is now under sentence of $100 fine or two years hard labor.

CHINA.

The *Sea Nymph* arrived Sunday night, fifty-six days from Hongkong, with late news from China. The *Hongkong Press* of the 19th of August, complains that Hwang is speaking against time, that although he has publicly acknowledged the reception of despatches from Pekin, announcing the conclusion of a treaty, yet there is no sign of a coming peace.

Aug. 27th, the same paper says: "An important communication from Hwang, Imperial Commissioner, President of the Board of War, etc., has been addressed to Gen. Straubenzee, M. D. Abeville, Commandant Superieureto, and is as follows:

The Commissioner says: I have now had the honor to receive an Imperial edict, dated the 27th of the 5th month, (7th July,) and forwarded through the high military officers of the Council, from which I learn that amicable relations have been agreed on at Tien-tsin, and that the vessels of your honorable countries were in succession weighing anchor, and would all have left the place in one or two days; but I do not know what regulations have been determined upon, as I have not yet received a copy of them, or any official communication from the Plenipotentiaries of your honorable countries. Having, however, now received an express from the Palace informing me that the Great Emperor has assented to peace with your honorable countries, I, the Great Minister, will most assuredly refrain from carrying hostilities against your honorable countries. From this time forward, Chinese and foreigners, mutually observing quietness, it will be possible to preserve an enduring amity. All business matters await the return of the Plenipotentiaries of your honorable countries to Canton, and on the weight of a dispatch from their Excellencies, I, the Great Minister, will immediately depute certain officers and gentry to repair thither for the safe transaction of affairs.

The *Press* says that every preparation was being made by the Chinese for the resumption of trade. The storehouses were opening their establishments, and the linguists had received instructions to facilitate the discharge of ships waiting at Whampoa. The blockade, however, was still on, and of course could not be taken off without the Admiral's orders.

INDIA.

A letter from Calcutta, July 21st, appears in the *China Mail*, from which we extract:

In political news, things on the whole wear an improved aspect, the mutineers having sustained several severe defeats, and, with the exception of Oude, where there are still large armed bands, the mutineers, as bodies, are crushed. But large numbers, in detached parties, still roam about, their object being chiefly mere plunder. The want of light cavalry is the cause of our forces not being able to come up with them, as the English soldier are no match, especially in the hot season, for the Sepoys in swiftness. The last engagement we heard of was within eight or ten miles of Allahabad, when 800 men had the temerity to make a stand, being well off for artillery—the consequence was that 200 were killed in the plains, and the rest bolting to a fort. They were quickly followed up, and the guns being brought to bear upon it, an assault was soon made, and the whole cut up to a man; not one, it is believed made his escape, while the loss on our side was trifling. This is a severe lesson, which will not be forgotten in a hurry. Twenty-five thousand men will be arriving here by the close of the rains, and they are much needed, not only to increase the force, but a large number to fill up for casualties, which by sunstroke alone are enormous.—*S. F. Herald.*

LATER NEWS FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

Since our last, two mails have been received from St. Louis and Memphis, bringing dates from St. Louis down to Sept. 30, and from N. York, telegraphic advices to Sept. 29th.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER AUSTRIA.—The burning steamer seen at sea, of which we had intelligence by the last mail, proves to have been the Austria, from Hamburg. The New York *Herald* of the 27th says:

The Austria sailed from Hamburg with 46 men and women, and 19 children in the first cabin; 103 men and women, and 8 children in the second cabin; and 211 men and women, and 39 children as steerage passengers—making in all 420. The crew consisted of about 100 persons; besides which she may have taken at Southampton some 50 or 60 extra steerage passengers—making in all about 560 souls.

A dispatch in the St. Louis *Republican*, dated New York, Sept. 29th, says: The steamship Prince Albert, from Galway via Halifax, is signalled below. She brings ten of the survivors of the burned ship Austria, landed at Halifax by the Lotus.

Only 67 passengers were saved out of 600.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Chicago *Times* says that Judge Breese has written a letter to O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, withdrawing his name from the candidacy for the United States Senate. The track is now clear between Douglas and Lincoln.

The official returns of Vermont are now in from all but a few towns, which do not cast eight hundred votes in all. The votes for Governor foot up as follows: Hall, (Repub.) 28,131; Keyes, (Dem.) 11,845; Scattering, 95; Hall's majority, 15,195.

In Maine nearly the whole State has been heard from, and the following is the result compared with last year, when the same two candidates were running for Governor.

	Smith, Dem.	Morril, Rep.
1857	42,647	54,253
1858	51,952	60,723
Rep. Majority in 1857		9,305
Rep. Majority in 1858		6,449

There is a report in political circles in New York, that an effort is being made to effect a fusion between the Republicans and Americans.

GREAT INDIAN BATTLE IN TEXAS.—*Fort Belknap, Texas, Oct. 8, 1858.*—Major Van Dorn's command had a fight with the Camanche Indians at daylight on the morning of the 4th inst., thirty miles west of Fort Arbuckle, in the Choctaw Nation. Major Van Dorn was wounded, but not severely; Lieut. Van Camp, killed; three soldiers killed and eight wounded; Capt. Ross, jr. slightly wounded. Forty-four Camanche Indians were killed, and the women and children all taken prisoners by the friendly Indians who accompanied the expedition.

FURIOUS GALE IN FLORIDA.—A letter dated Newport, Florida, Sept. 17, says: On Wednesday last we experienced a tremendous gale. The wind blew dreadfully from the S. E., and continued blowing furiously until 2 P. M. The U. S. mail steamer from Key West to New Orleans, due here on Wednesday morning, is ashore about five milyes S. E. of the light house. Several other vessels are reported as being also wrecked by the same ghle.

YELLOW FEVER ABATING.—The N. O. *True Delta* of the 23d September, advises citizens visiting the north and strangers to postpone coming to New Orleans at present. The deaths from yellow fever on the 21st of September were 43, a large decrease as compared with previous days.

COL. LAREN'S PARTY.—Information has been received that Col. Laren's party surveying the mail route across the continent, via South Pass and Oregon, has ceased operations this season, and is expected to arrive in Washington the 1st of November.

CUBA.—A dispatch from Washington, dated Sept. 16th, published in the New York *Herald*, says: The news published from Havana and other parts of Cuba of the movement of free negroes there, has attracted attention. The Government will not be indifferent to any movement tending to the Africanization of Cuba. It would be regarded as a real danger to the Southern institutions of this country, and as requiring a bold and decisive policy on our part.

A late St. Paul paper announced the arrival in that city of Sir George Simpson, for a long time Governor of the Hudson Bay Company's possessions, together with the Right Honorable Henry Elice, a member of the British Parliament for Coventry, and formerly a British Minister of War, and Dr. John Rae, the Arctic explorer. The object of their visit was to ascertain the advantages which this route may have for the transportation of the goods required in the Hudson Bay Company's trade and the return of their furs.

KANSAS GOLD PLACERS.—The Lawrence (Kansas) *Republican* of the 23d September, says: During the past week there have been several arrivals in town from the gold regions of the Rocky Mountains. From Mr. Baker, who was one of the original Lawrence company, we learn that the company have gone to the Spanish Peaks instead of Cherry Creek. The Spanish Peaks are in New Mexico, about six day's journey south from Pike's Peak. The Lawrence company have been encamped nearly all summer at Pike's Peak, and have sent prospecting companies into all the country round about. They found gold in all the streams, but not in sufficient quantities to prove profitable mining with their present facilities.

STATE NEWS.

The *Calaveras Chronicle* says: On Thursday last we had quite a shower of rain, sufficient to moisten the ground to some depth, but not enough to run in the ravines. The rains in the mountains will afford a pretty good supply for the ditches high up on the rivers.—Just as we were going to press, we received information to the effect that from the heavy fall of rain the Mokelumne river had risen to such a height, and so unexpectedly, as to sweep everything before it. Flumes, sluice-boxes, and miners implements, generally, were carried away with the current. We have not ascertained the amount of damage sustained by the operatives on the river, but it must be considerable.

A YEAR IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR GAMBLING.—The Sonora *Democrat* says that one M. Robinson, recently convicted in the Court of Sessions held in its town, of gambling, was sentenced on 16th October, by Judge Martin, to one year in the penitentiary. This is stated to be the first case under the gambling act that has been sent to the penitentiary from Tuolumne county.

OVERLAND COACHES.—Arrive and depart at their appointed times, so far, with equal if not more regularity than the mail steamers.

EARTHQUAKE.—Last week a small shock of an earthquake was very perceptibly felt in Martinez, which caused many to rush out of their houses in considerable alarm.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT HAS DIED.—The *Gaceta de Santa Barbara* of the 21st inst. contains the following: "Died, at San Buenaventura, the Indian Placido, on the 20th ult., at the age of 137 years. Eighty-four years ago the mission of San Buenaventura was founded, and he worked at it as a blacksmith. He was born in the rancho of Conejo. It is said that shortly before his death, though he was blind and deaf, he danced and jumped about, with two sticks in his hands."—*Alta.*

SILVER DISCOVERED.—The *Clamor Publico* says there has been considerable excitement lately in Santa Barbara in consequence of the discovery of some silver ore in the mountains near the town. Everybody is out on the hunt for more.

THE LOS ANGELES GOLD MINES.—At the Pioneer mine the Los Angeles Mining Company have completed two and a quarter miles of ditch. There is about one mile of ditch yet to be finished, upon which the laborers are actively engaged. The length of the flume is 3,000 feet, which is nearly completed. There are three tunnels, amounting in the aggregate to 350 feet. One of these, of 112 feet, is nearly finished. The water is in the ditch about two miles, to the first tunnel, where pay dirt has been discovered and is being worked.—The whole work will be completed in three or four weeks, and the water distributed over a large area of rich paying country.

There are two companies at work on the San Gabriel river—one of ten men, which we mentioned a few weeks since; the other a company of four or five men. Both companies are reported to be making fair wages.—*Ib.*

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR PLACERVILLE.—A telegraphic despatch to the Sacramento *Union*, from Placerville, says that, about 11 o'clock, on October 25th, while the carpenters were arranging the abutments for Brocklis Bridge, on the wagon road from Placerville, several tons of rock became detached from the hill above, carrying away a portion of the old bridge, and so severely injuring Robert Harrad, formerly of Placerville, that he died in a few hours afterwards.

OVERLAND MAIL PETITION.—A petition to place the Central Overland route upon an equal footing with the Southern one, is being circulated and largely signed in Sacramento.

THE "GEN. CUSHING" GONE TO PIECES.—The hull of the wrecked ship *Gen. Cushing* has gone to pieces.

REFUSED.—Governor Weller has refused to pardon W. A. Buster, convicted of embezzling money from the Sonoma County Treasury.

THE body of an unknown man was lately found at Deer Creek, Nevada county, but it was mostly destroyed by fire.—*Journal.*

OPPOSITION.—Fare between San Francisco and Sacramento is considerably reduced, owing to a lively opposition between rival boats. The old company will carry freight, until further notice, for $2 a ton.

SHOT AT.—Ex Governor Johnson was recently shot at, while on his way from Weaverville to Shasta. The ball passed through his clothing. He escaped unharmed.

PILOT COMMISSIONER.—The Governor has commissioned James Hagan, Pilot Commissioner, for the port of San Francisco, vice S. L. Tobias, whose term has expired.—*Union.*

LATER FROM THE SOUTHERN COAST.

By the arrival of the *Senator* Tuesday evening, we learn that there is a large number of immigrants *en route* for California, and the prospects are now more favorable to California than since the explosion of the Frazer River humbug.

WAGON ROAD.—Advices to the 25th of August, state that the wagon road expedition, under Mr. Lander, was at Thompson's Pass, in the Wishita mountains. All were well.—The work on the road was being vigorously prosecuted. A party was about to be sent on in advance to Bear River, to locate the road.

THE CAMELS.—The *Vineyard* of last Saturday says: During the storm of the 2d inst., which at the Tejon was very violent, the United States camels at the rancho of S. A. Bishop, Esq., strayed away. Parties were out in all directions in search of them as soon as their leave-taking was discovered. Mr. Griffith Williams, who went in search of them, returned to San Bernardino on the 17th instant, with nine of them which he overtook on the desert.

Mr. W. immediately left San Bernardino in search of those still missing, which we believe to be some six in number.

IMMIGRANTS.—Another large party of immigrants, says the *Los Angeles Star*, of October 23d, arrived in our county during the week, from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. They arrived in excellent health, having not experienced the slightest inconvenience. The stations of the overland mail company afford resting points along the road, which greatly help the traveler on his journey. The feed for stock is excellent, and the animals arrive in prime order. A very large immigration from the south-western States is on the road, and we shall soon have an addition to

our population in this district greater than we have received for several years together.

GENERAL WALKER.—We have heard a report, says the *Star*, during the week, that Walker is again on the war-path; that a body of 3000 men, well armed, is congregated on the confines of the State of Sonora, and that Walker has lately joined them. Their object is said to be to avenge the murder of Crabbe and his followers—to be succeeded by the occupation of the State.

SONORA.—*El Clamor Publico* publishes the following news from the State of Sonora:

"From persons recently arrived from Sonora, we learn that Gen. Pesqueira has assembled a force of nine hundred men on the frontiers, with which he is pursuing the Indians.

"On the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, four leagues from Tubac, a silver mine had been discovered in the Cerro Colorado, which yields thirty-three marcs of silver to every cargo of twelve arrobas. In the mines of Planchas de Plata, a fresh vein has been discovered, the first assays of which have proven more valuable than those of Cerro Colorado."

MAD ITCH.—A disease has made its appearance among the cattle of El Monte, in this county, called the "mad itch." Its first appearance is an eruption about the lips which causes so intense an itching that the animal rubs the affected part until the skin is destroyed. The rupture spreads rapidly over the head and neck, killing the animal in a few days.—*L. A. Vineyard.*

VINTAGE.—The vintage in the southern part of the State is said to be in full progress, and will prove much superior to any hitherto made.

THE SORGHUM CANE.—The Hon. B. D. Wilson, of the Mission San Gabriel, has on his lands a large field of Chinese sugar cane, which he planted as an experiment. It has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, proving itself to be the most prolific of crops. As feed, it surpasses all other fodder, and is greedily devoured by cattle. But Mr. Wilson's object, in introducing the culture of the cane in his district, was, principally, to demonstrate its quality as a sugar-producing crop. And for this purpose he has imported from Cincinnati, at heavy cost for transportation, the largest and best mill yet constructed, for grinding the cane, together with the kettles for boiling the syrup. The mill has just been erected, and in a short time Mr. Wilson will commence operations.—*L. A. Star.*

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.—A society has been formed in Los Angeles to encourage the emigration of Spanish Americans in California, to Mexico. They publish a long manifesto in the *Clamor Publico*, setting forth the advantages of Sonora as a new home, calling attention to the fact that the American government has failed to protect them as promised in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and that the government of Sonora offers to pay the passage of the poor from San Francisco to Guaymas. Don Manuel Retes is the president of the association.

PLACERVILLE AND HUMBOLDT OVERLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The great enterprise of the age, resulting in the connection of two distant countries by telegraph through an ocean of waters, makes it necessary now in speaking of the extension of such means of communication, to define whether they are submarine or overland; and to which we might also add, underland. Thus we see a company organized for the construction of a telegraph line overland, as well as underland, that is to connect Placerville with Salt Lake City, San Francisco with New York, Boston, London and Paris.

After all the attempts to prevail upon Congress to establish railroad and telegraph connection between the Pacific and Atlantic shores of our country, after all the talk and buncombe speeches of statesmen, it finally remained for a few enterprising citizens of Placerville, in El Dorado County, to take the initiative step in the grand scheme of connecting the West with the East, by a line of over and underland telegraph. It is but a few weeks comparatively, since the company, known as the Placerville and Humboldt Telegraph Company, first had an existence; and already we see the wires lifted upon the mountains, as high above as they are sunk below the level of the ocean wave.

Sacramento, Placerville and the summit of the Sierra Nevada, are already telling to each other their lowland, foot-hill and highland tales, with wiry tongues; and ere this shall have reached the eye of many of our readers, the connection with Carson Valley will have been made complete; and in this completion, the great obstacle upon which has hung the only doubt of the successful construction of the line overland to the Eastern States, will have been successfully overcome.

The great valley country, or rather the country of great valleys, to the east of, and lying along the base of the Sierras, already connected by a first class turnpike and wagon road, of less than two days transit between Carson Valley and Placerville, is, by the new telegraph extension, placed in momentary connection. It is not however upon the immediate results that are to flow from *this* connection, that the company base their calculations of ultimate profit from their enterprise; for it stops not at Carson Valley. Its immediate extension to Salt Lake City only awaits the opening of another spring and the assistance of a few of our capitalists; who, were they as well acquainted with the perfect feasibility of the route for such a work as we are, would not hesitate for a moment in lending all the aid required to put the line through at the earliest practicable period.

We have been over the entire route; we know it to be perfectly feasible, and the successful accomplishment of the enterprise as certain as that it is conducted by skilled men. To find such men, it is unnecessary to go out of the present company, of which F. A. Bee, Esq., of Placerville, is the President. Men who with coil of wire in hand, can scale the summits of the Sierra Nevada, leaping her vast gorges and canons successfully, can, with equal certainty and success, trail the coated wire beneath the desert's sands, or hang it aloft upon posts that like a line of fixed sentinels across the great plains, will guard, uphold and transmit daily, hourly and momentarily, much of the mental freight of the nation.

Nor are the benefits to be derived from this connection, to be circumscribed by the demands arising from the wants of our own people. The world wants it. The whole great Pacific whaling fleet wants it; the entire national marine of all the governments of Europe in the Pacific Seas, will resort to San Francisco for momentary connection with their respective governments. This, and much more that we have neither time nor room to note, will insure it a largely paying investment, when once the connection between the East and West is made; and that can well be had by the first of August next, as to be delayed longer.

It is a project in every respect practicable and certain of successful accomplishment from its very inception; and not like the Atlantic submarine, previous to its successful laying, admitting of grave and serious doubts. We have no purposes to serve in our advocacy of its immediate prosecution and completion beyond that of the general good. We hope that those who have money awaiting profitable investment, will carefully examine the subject in all its bearings; the results and advantages that will inevitably flow from the completion of the grand project, to our own State and its progress; and the prospect it presents of large dividends upon investments; for so long as we have any portion of our Navy upon the Pacific Seas, and a standing part of our Army in the Salt Lake Country and along the frontier of our State, Oregon and Washington Territories, so long will government dispatches alone, more than cover all the current expenses of the line when once established.—*Cal. Courier.*

A decision has lately been made by Judge Ingraham of the New York Supreme Court. He ruled that a legacy left to the Roman Catholic Church, "for the good of the deceased's soul," was invalid, because no such institution was known to the corporate court of the State; moreover the object of the request was not recognized by statute.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A protracted meeting is in progress in the Baptist church in Stockton, conducted by Rev. Mr. King, of Sonora.

DONATION.—A donation visit to the Rev. S. B. Bell and his family, will be made on Thursday, 28th instant, during the afternoon, and in the evening, at his house in Oakland. His numerous friends in San Francisco, and elsewhere, are cordially invited to participate in the socialities of the occasion.

NEW CHURCH.—The Baptists of Ione Valley are erecting a new church, in which Rev. H. H. Rhees will officiate as pastor.

CHURCHES IN PETALUMA.—Three years ago Petaluma possessed but one church edifice, (Methodist,) and that of the most meagre dimensions. Now she boasts of four large and commodious churches, to wit: a Methodist, a Congregational, a Baptist and a Catholic—each surmounted with a church bell. In addition to this number of regularly established churches, we might name the Episcopalians, who have for several mohths past held regular service, and who are now actively engaged in erecting a church of their own. This completed, Petaluma will present five edifices erected by her people, and solemnly dedicated to the service of the living God. Few towns in any of the new States of the Union, of the same number of inhabitants as this, can, we believe, present a more formidable array of churches.—*Journal.*

GOOD RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A NEW PRAYER MEETING.—In addition to the daily prayer meeting in Fulton street, which continues to be thronged at noon, a union prayer meeting has been established at No. 13 Old Slip, and is held daily for one hour, commencing at 12 M. This will accommodate merchants and others in the lower part of the city, remote from Fulton street, and will be particularly convenient for persons engaged in the shipping interest. The meeting is under the direction of a responsible committee, whose names are well known in the Christian world. The establishing of another daily prayer meeting in the hight of the business season, is a token that religion still holds that prominent place in the hearts of many men of business which it has openly assumed during the past year of revival. Such agencies will assuredly be blessed of God. They are so entirely in accordance with his mode of carrying forward his kingdom, that while the spirit of prayer remains, the work of renewing and sanctifying grace will not cease.

TREMONT TEMPLE.—*Return of I. S. Kalloch.*—Rev. I. S. Kalloch resumed his duties as pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Society last Sabbath. The Temple was crowded to repletion, and hundreds who desired did not gain admittance. In fact the spacious house was full before the ringing of the bell for service, at ten o'clock. The retention of the building by the congregation, in case of Mr. Kalloch is retained as pastor, is doubtful. It is said that the trustees of the building object to a use of it, if he is retained.

THE SCATTERED NATION.—At this peculiar crisis, it may not be uninteresting to know that the Jewish nation, dispersed in almost every part of the globe, without forming anywhere an independent nation, amounted in number, in 1858, to 4,658,800 individuals, not comprising 30,000 Samaritans, and 1298 Ishmaelites, which would make a total of 4,690,000 persons. The total number of Jews in Europe is stated at 2,451,179, making the one hundred and tenth part of the whole population of Europe, at the last census.

BISHOP SOULE.—Bishop Soule enjoys comfortable health. The Bishop lives about six miles in the country at his own farm, on the Gallatan pike. His recent trip, visiting and preaching to his old friends and relatives in Ohio and the West, has not left him the worse for wear. The octogenarian takes pleasure in working with his own hands on his snug little farm, nursing the fruit trees and curing his hay. We heard a good story: A young farmer, his neighbor, walked over one day to borrow a plow of the Bishop. His request granted, he started home, saying he would send a servant for it. What was his surprise, on reaching home and looking out, to see the good Bishop coming with the plow on his shoulder!

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN MAINE.—We have received a copy of the "Minutes of the General Conference of Maine," from which it appears that the whole number of Congregational churches in that state is 244, with a total membership of 17,842—an increase of 1,077 over the number reported last year. The number in Sabbath schools connected with these churches is 19,665. The amount contributed to benevolent objects, last year, was $27,140. Of this sum, $8,000 was for Home Missions, and $7,000 for Foreign Missions.

The two largest churches in the state are Dr. Chickering's in Portland, with a membership of 394, and Dr. Carruthers' in the same city, with a membership of 393. The three oldest churches are the first church in York, organized in 1673; the first church in Wells, 1701, and the church in South Berwick, 1702. The pastor longest settled is Rev. John A. Douglass, installed over the church in Waterford in 1821. The pastorate second in length is that of Rev. Elijah Jones, installed at Minot, Feb. 1st, 1823; and the third that of Rev. Caleb Howard, settled at North Yarmouth, Dec. 3d, 1823. We notice that of the 165 pastors, or stated supplies in the State, 46 have entered their present field of labor since Jan. 1st, 1858, while only 67 were in their present field previous to Jan. 1st, 1855. We notice also the fact that ninety-seven of the churches are marked as having a stated supply, being without a settled pastor. Of 18 churches in the Somerset Conference which are supplied with ministers, but three have settled pastors.

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG.—The family of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng of Philadelphia have received $5,000 upon a policy of insurance of his life in a London office.

We give from the *Alameda Gazette*, a short account of the Castro Valley School; saying at the same time, that no item of intelligence will arrest our attention sooner than these occasional notices of schools in the interior. Nothing has surprised us more than to see so little interest on the part of the interior press in regard to local schools. Brothers, send in your visits.

SAN LEANDRO, Oct. 23, 1858.

Dear Gazette: Having leisure a few days since, we embraced the opportunity to visit the school in Castro Valley, taught by Mr. A. J. Abbey, and knowing the interest felt in the cause of education by the numerous readers of your excellent sheet, think a short account of our observations may not be wholly uninteresting.

On entering, we were pleased with the studious appearance of the pupils, and also with the neat and orderly arrangement of everything in the room. A number of geographical maps were hanging against the walls, and at the end opposite the entrance was placed a black board, which evidently had been much and well used. The exercises were of the nature calculated to gratify and encourage all who feel interested in the education of our youth, and clearly showed that teacher and pupils had made good use of the time during which they had been together.

We were particularly interested by the recitation of a class in geography, composed of juveniles—they readily named the different rivers, the countries through which they flowed, and the waters into which they emptied, as the teacher rapidly passed from country to country, or continent to continent. Mitchell's outline maps were used. A class in Latin and another in Spanish, composed of the larger scholars, have made good progress. Through instructions are given in all the branches usually taught in district schools, except "the willow branch,"—exercises being given in this only in extreme cases, or under extraordinary circumstances.

Mr. A. possesses in an eminent degree those qualities of head and heart so essential in the instructor. We feel safe in saying that this school is unsurpassed in discipline or educational attainments by any in Eden Township.

A VISITOR.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

MR. EDITOR:—It is believed this city supports nearly, if not quite, a thousand places where the means of intoxication are furnished to those who (for their sins) indulge their debased appetites in strong drink. Admitting there are but half that number, say five hundred, let us estimate the amount of their business and its results on the welfare of the community. The business to be a paying one, cannot be carried on with a less amount of daily sales than $10 for each shop, or $5000 per day, which would be $1,825,000 yearly expense in this city alone; our population being, say 70,000, it would be equal to $26 for each man, woman and child; but as probably much more than half of them, including women and children, do not taste the poisonous cup, those who drink pay in proportion, many of them as much as a dollar per day, and possibly some still more. A dealer to sell $10 worth per day, must sell at the price at which it is generally sold, eighty glasses of half a gill each, equal to one and a half gallons, or 1250 gallons per day, for the whole five hundred, sufficient to send 5000 persons drunk to bed every night, in this city of San Francisco, and to send to their graves at least one of every twenty of these drunkards each year. This would make the deaths from this cause equal to two hundred and fifty yearly. A heavy tax for using an article that does no one a particle of good as an ordinary beverage, and which it is questionable whether other stimulants might not be used in place of, for medicinal purposes, with equal beneficial effects. Among the multitude of evils flowing from this traffic and from the use of intoxicating liquors, is first the crimes to which it leads. It is the universal testimony of keepers of prisons, that much the largest portion of the criminals, placed in their keeping, have become so, (by their own admission,) in consequence of intemperance. It is equally well known that a large portion of the poor orphans who have been thrown on the charities of the community, have been the offspring of intemperate parents, whose days have been cut off by this detestable vice. It is also a known fact that gambling, dissoluteness, and most other vices are universally accompanied by an undue indulgence in strong drink; in short intemperance, if not always the cause, is surely to be found in company with all the other crimes which disgrace humanity.

Now, I would ask in all sincerity, can it be the duty of our law-makers to license a traffic attended with results like these. Will not the blood of these victims be in some degree required at their hands, while they with the power to repress the traffic, tolerate an occupation so detestable.

It is no excuse for men to say it is impossible to stop the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, for it is equally true that it is impossible to prevent all crimes, yet it has been the practice in all ages to legislate for their prevention and punishment. So it would appear to be equally a duty to legislate against a practice that, if it is not a crime, (as in part it is) leads invariably to the commission of crime. It is the duty of magistrates and those vested with either State or municipal authority, to use all means in their power to put down a practice that murders by hundreds, that furnishes the gallows with victims, that fills the State and other prisons, that recruits for the chain-gang, that fills orphan asylums, and our streets with riot and bloodshed. If your rulers have a more important duty to perform than this, there are few besides themselves capable of understanding where that duty lies.

NEW BOOKS.

Mr. A. Roman of this city presents us a few more of his new and valuable books, to wit:

THE REASON WHY.—A careful collection of many hundred reasons for things, which though generally believed, are imperfectly understood. This book may truly be called a condensed but popular form "of all the learning, and the curious and useful discoveries which modern science has brought to light and adapted to every day life." It is a squeeze of Natural Science and Philosophy into a nut shell. A solution of thirteen hundred and thirty-two facts in Science and Philosophy is here given. It is a book for the times.

INQUIRE WITHIN, or 3,500 facts for the people. To know how much this book is really worth, one must read it. If any one inquires, he will find it one of the most valuable books ever offered to the American public. The price is only one dollar.

THE BIBLE IN THE FAMILY: By H. A. Boardman, D. D.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN; By H. W. Beecher.

These works are already well known, and the more they are known the better shall they be liked. Such books do not grow feeble by utility.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME: By Right Rev. Ingraham W. King, of this city. Those who have not seen this work as yet, but who have read the *Atlantic Monthly*, will be sure to read this work with new interest. It is one of the very few works written on this interesting topic, and the freshness of personal observation pervades the volume.

CHEERS.—The overland Mail Stage is sure to receive a generous shout of welcome when it makes its appearance. On Tuesday evening last, as it whirled through Montgomery street it was enthusiastically saluted by the crowd with cheers upon cheers as it proceeded to the post office. What will it be when the *cars come in?* We hope to be here to see.

SAN FRANCISCO U. S. MINT.

The following account has been transmitted from the U. S. Branch Mint of this city to the Director of the Mint, Snowden, whom it appears by the Washington papers, is about to resign. We understand that the average of wastage in Philadelphia Mint is 800 thousand, and at New York 600 thousand; here it appears from this account to be only 000 thousand in San Francisco. Remarkable!

The whole amount of Gold Bullion delivered and charged L. A. Garnett, Melter and refiner, during the term embraced in the present settlement, viz., from November 1st, 1857, to September 30th, 1858, is	1,863,206 : 100	$34,027,815 68
Amount returned and credited during the same period	1,855,573 : 453	34,027,605 09
Showing the actual wastage	16 : 647	209 80
The legal limit of wastage on the above would be	6,725 : 720	69,325 69
The whole amount of Silver Bullion delivered and charged him as above is	489,109 : 13	$569,141 69
Amount returned and credited during same period	491,952 : 53	$572,453 91
Showing an excess of	2,846 : 45	$3,312 22
The legal limit of wastage on the above would be	$76,21	$1,138 29
The whole amount of Gold and Bullion delivered J. M. Ashfeldt, Coiner, and charged him during the term embraced in his present settlement, viz., from November 1st, 1857, to Sept 30th, 1858, is	1,819,231 : 260	$33,847,599 25
Amount returned and credited during same period	1,819,386 : 151	$33,849,114 43
Showing an excess of	14 : 791	$275 18
The legal limit on the above would be	3,725 : 98	$46,771 75
The whole amount of Silver Bullion delivered and charged him as above is	380,028 : 10	$443,395 49
Amount returned and credited during same period	380,028 : 59	443,215 01
Showing the actual wastage	00 : 67	$70 48
The legal limit on the above would be	760 : 17	$884 75

United States Branch Mint,
San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1858.

MARRIED.

In this city, Oct. 24th, at the Unitarian Church, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Charles A. Worth to Miss Winnie B. Coffin, both of Nantucket, Mass.

☞ Boston papers copy.

In this city, Oct. 24th, Nelson L. Pease to Miss Alice Honlehon.

In this city, Oct. 24th, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, Mr. Behrend Kortes to Miss Anna Fiekhaben.

In this city, Oct. 23d, by the Rev. F. Mooshake, A. T. D. Diedrich and Miss Catherine Hild.

In this city, Oct. 19th, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. C. H. Talbert to Mrs. Mary E. Nutting.

In this city, Oct. 23d, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Mr. S. P. Howe, of Downieville, to Miss Laura Bristol, of this city.

In this city, Oct. 23d, by the Rev. Dr. Briarly, D. H. Austin to Mrs. S. A. Semmon.

In this city, October 25th, by Rev. A. Hahn, Mr. Eyd. Krahenberg, of Santa Clara, to Miss Maria Sophia Georgina Busch, of this city.

At Sacramento, Oct. 23d, Professor J. N. Underwood to Miss Florence Taylor, all of that city.

At Sacramento, Oct. 21st, Gerhart Hammes to Louise Boege, both of Placer county.

At Nevada, Oct. 6th, by the Rev. Dr. Dryden, C. B. Barstow to Miss Susan Stiles.

At Petaluma, Sonoma county, Oct. 20th, Henry Richards to Mary Davidson.

In Solano county, Oct. 14th, Thomas L. Fou to America J. King.

DIED.

In this city, Oct. 23d, suddenly, Frances, wife of Peter Metcalfe, Esq., a native of England, aged 40 years.

In this city, October 24th, Wm. H. Cranaka, a native of Providence, R. I., late acting Consul at Tahiti, aged about 40 years.

At Sacramento, Oct. 21st, Michel Honlan, formerly of Ohio, aged 34 years.

At Sacramento, Oct. 24th, Joseph W. Wright, aged 29 years.

At Sacramento, Oct. 24th, Lydia Marshall, aged 27 years, formerly of St. George, Me.

At San Andreas, Calaveras county, Oct. 21st, T. W. Brotherton, aged 68 years.

In the Arctic Ocean, last of July, Capt. Macomber, of ship Majestic, of New Bedford.

At sea, Oct. 20th, on board whale ship Massachusetts, at this port from Dehotak Sea, of heart disease, Edward Hoy, seaman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 20 years.

For the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c., use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of nature's own physicians—a sort of Good Samaritan of the Forest—for its ... gum has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

BE CAUTIOUS, as there are many counterfeits; look well at the signature before purchasing. Take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia," and "Sandford & Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.

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ALL VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES, WARRANTED GENUINE.

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No. 114 MONTGOMERY STREET,

bet. California and Sacramento sts.

Those desirous of procuring nice selections of

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oct7. A. ROMAN.

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WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

FLUSHING, NEW YORK,

WILL FORWARD ANY OF THE FOLLOWING Catalogues with greatly Reduced Prices to applicants:

No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

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English Hearts and English Hands;
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Tongue of Fire: by Wm. Arthur;
Debt and Credit, with a Preface, by Chevalier Bunsen;
The Happy Home: by Kirwan;
A few copies of Stockton's New Testament, &c., &c.

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ESTABLISHED for the certain and permanent CURE of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DYSPEPSIA, and SYPHILIS in all its various forms, and all diseases arising from the injudicious use of Mercury; also, all diseases of the Liver or Lungs Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Nervous Debility, Paralysis, etc., etc. The cooperation of

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Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or webs before the Sight, Fever and Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imagings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known Physicians and Statesmen in all parts of the country is immense, and a special portion of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Oct14-1mo San Francisco.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—BENICIA.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, and close on the 6th of APRIL, 1859.

MISS MARY ATKINS.....Principal.
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MISS M. M. BRYANT...Teacher in the Eng. Department, Painting and Drawing.
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING

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WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL,

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The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

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THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

SONORA,

P. R. BABY.....Commander,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On Friday, November 5th, 1858,

AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., precisely.

Passengers by the P. M. S. S. Co's line are booked on their arrival at Panama upon the Railroad to Aspinwall, and by the Company's steam ferry boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL,

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by Passengers Paying Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the decision of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for inspection and exchange, or they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, NOV. 4th.

No merchandize freight will be received on board after 5 o'clock,

MY MOTHER.

BY E. S. WILLIS.

Is sadness on my lonely hours,
Like hailstones on the wings of birds,
Or dew on the wide-waving flowers,
I might forget her melting prayer,
While wandering pleasures gaily fly;
But in the still, unbroken air,
Her gentle tones come stealing by;
And years of sin and manhood flee,
And leave me at my mother's knee.

I have been cast on stormy tide,
Beneath the moon-lit sky of spring,
When earth's unnumbered isles lifted like a bride,
And night had on her silver wing;
When bursting buds and dewy grass,
And waters leaping to the light,
And all that makes the pulse pass
With wilder fleetness, thro' the night
When all was beauty, then have I
With friends or whom my love is sung,
Like Myrrh on wings of Araby,
Dosed up where evening's lamp is hung.

And when the beauteous spirits there
Flung over all its golden chain,
My mother's voice came on the air,
Like the light dropping of the rain;
And resting on some silver star,
The spirit of a loading kind,
I've poured a deep and fervent prayer
That our eternity might be—
To rise in Heaven like stars by night,
And tread a living path of light.

ONE OF THE LAST OF THE REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.—Died at Cheektowaga, Erie county, New York, February 22d, (the anniversary of Washington's birthday,) Enos Williams, the last surviving uncle of A. Williams, Esq., Mayor of the city of Oakland, Cal., aged 92 years. From an Eastern paper we learn that he was the last of the family of Jonathan Williams, Esq., late of Lebanon county, consisting of nine persons, whose united ages amount to 700 years, averaging about eighty years each. Few families have attained so great an age.—They were firm adherents to the American cause during the Revolution, and shared largely in the toils and privations of that eventful period, several of the sons at different periods being attached to the regular army. Ebenezer, the eldest, joined it as Lieutenant, under Gen. Gates, near Cambridge, previous to the battle of Bunker's Hill, and continued in the service till the close of the war. He was engaged in several of the hardest fought battles; was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and also at the battle of Monmouth; was entrusted with the charge of King's Ferry during the possession of New York by the British, and at Yorktown, the day on which he was thirty-four years old, (he died at the age of ninety-eight,) led the forlorn hope in storming the British batteries, which resulted in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and the establishment of the Independence of the United States.

THE COLORED GLASS.—A little boy ran to his mother, saying, "Oh, mother, I have such a pretty thing. It is a piece of glass, and it is all red. When I look through it, everything looks red too—the trees, houses, green grass, and your face, and even your blue eyes."

"Yes, John," replied the mother, "it is very beautiful; and let me show you that you can learn a useful lesson from this pretty thing. You remember the other day, you thought everybody was cross to you. You said father, sister and I were all the time finding fault with you. Now you were like this piece of glass, which makes everything red because it is red. You were cross, so you thought everybody was cross too. But when you get up in the morning in a good humor, loving and helping everybody, they too will seem kind and loving towards you. Now remember, my boy, and always be what you wish others to be—kind, gentle, loving; and they, seen through the beautiful color of a kind disposition, will seem more beautiful than ever.—*London Youth's Companion.*

STUDENTS THREE STORIES HIGH.—A Board of Education in Wisconsin, animated by a bold public spirit, announced its intention to "erect a building, large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high!"—*Journal.*

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, AT OAKLAND.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

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SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The site of this School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While in nearness to the great center of trade and motion in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently remote and separate to secure to the students a safe and proper seclusion.

The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, in simple Grecian style, and arranged and suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 60 feet by 30, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

STUDIES.

The Studies are divided into three courses. The first of these is of two years each; the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the education of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and purposes.

It is intended that particular attention shall be given to the instruction of classes in Surveying and Engineering, the Drafting of Plots, Charts and Maps.

The Rev. Mr. Durant will be placed in immediate charge of the Boys, and Mrs. Holt, where the pupils will enjoy, as far as possible, the advantages of a home.

The Fall Term will commence on the First day of November next.

For further information regarding terms, details and conditions of payment, all who inquire are referred to the printed circulars, to be had at the principal bookstores, Sacramento street, San Francisco; at the Academy, Oakland; at Marysville; at Auburn, Nevada county; at Grass Valley; at Nevada; at Rough and Ready; at Wm. Hockstein's, Green Valley; John Farmer's store, Placerville; Dr. Hoffman's, Coloma; Dr. Phillips's, Post Office, S. R.; Hudson's, Sonora; Lawrence & Houseworth's, Portsmouth; Elder & Hinman, Main street.

Further communications may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, President, Oakland, Cal.

SAM'L H. WILLEY,
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

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Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China OIL,

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CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, in cases;
ALCOHOL, WOOD, 95 per cent., in barrels and demijohns;
CANDLE MOULDS AND OIL WICKING, of all kinds;
CANDLE WICKING and FLATTED WICK, for Star Candles;
SODA ASH AND WOOD ASH;
BAR SOAP AND OIL SOAP.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sold guaranteed to give satisfaction.

sp8-3m H. W. SLOCUM & CO.

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CART HARNESS
HARNESS AND COLLARS.

A few sets for sale low.

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OF
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK NEW YORK.
Payable in the Principal Cities of the Union and the Counties.

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PURCHASE GOLD BARS AND MINT CERTIFICATES.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.

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Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.

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Sun " " "
Ocean " " "
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E. W. CHURCH.

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ELLIOT & BELL,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Staple Groceries.

COFFEE.—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla, Ds. Ground Coffees; Chartres' and Bowes's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co.'s brand.

SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls., boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.

SYRUP.—East boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.

TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Oolouug, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the prices being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.	
Beans,	Flour, Superfine and Extra,
Beef, Smoked,	do. Buckwheat,
Bacon,	Farina and Arrow Root,
Butter, California fresh in rolls or tierces,	Hams, Hillings & Harbers, Hemmingway, Ia.
Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins,	Hominy, coarse and fine,
Cracked Wheat,	Lard,
Codfish,	Macaroni,
Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, Sea-Bread,	Mince Meat in Jars,
Crackers and Jenny Lind Cakes,	Mackerel, in 1-3 bbls. or kits,
Corn Meal,	Oat Meal,
Corn Starch,	Peas, Split,
Cheese, of New York or California,	Pork, Pearl Barley,
do. Swiss or Sap Sago,	Rice, whole or ground,
Eggs,	Salt, in boxes of 56 lbs.,
	Sago,
	Tapioca,
	Tongues, Smoked,
	Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.	
Apple, dried,	Jams and Jellies, all kinds of
do. fresh in cans or bottles,	English and American, pints
Almonds,	and quarts of glass, and 1-lb.
Assorted French preserved fruits	and 2-lb. tins and pots,
Assorted American do	Lemon and Orange Peel,
Barberry Sauce,	Lime,
Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles,	Pie Fruits, a-sorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American,
Citron, dried or preserved,	Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound,
Currants, Zante,	Quinces, Preserved,
do. Fine Fruit,	Pine Apple, in tin,
Currant Jelly, English and American,	Raisins, Malaga or Sultana,
Chow Chow,	Raspberries and Raspberry Jam,
Chinese Preserved Ginger,	Strawberries, Jelly and Jam,
Canary Seed,	Tamarindds, in glass,
Dried Peaches, New York and Chile,	Tomatoes,
Figs,	Whortleberries,
Honey, in cans,	Walnuts.

Spices, etc.	
Allspice, whole or ground,	Irish Moss,
Arrowa,	Isinglass,
Curie Powder,	Mustard, French in oil,
Cayenne Pepper,	do English, dry,
Caraway Seed,	do California do.
Cream Tartar,	Mace, whole or ground,
Cloves, whole or ground,	Nutmegs, whole or ground,
Cinnamon, whole or ground,	Olive Oil,
Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa,	Pepper, whole or ground,
Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring extracts of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Celery,	Saleratus,
Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c.,	Sage, Thyme and Majoram,
Ginger, Gelatine,	Super Carbonate Soda,
Hops,	Worcestershire and all other English Sauces,
	Yeast Powder, Donnelly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews',

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.	
Anchovies,	various other brands.
Capers,	Pickled Cucumbers, English,
Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom,	American and Mushroom,
Corn, in cans,	Potted Tongues, Hams, &c., by
Clams, do.	Batty & Co.,
Chicken, do.	Pate de Foie Gras,
English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions,	Sardines, Tomatoes,
Walnuts and Piccalilly,	Vinegar, pure Cider,
Lime Juice,	do Distillation do.
Lobster, do	do from pure Los Angeles Wine,
Olives, rench and Spanish,	do from English Malt for table.
Oysters, Fields', Kemble's and	

Oils, Candles, etc.	
Alcohol,	Lamps, Solar, Student, Hall,
Burning Fluid,	Side, Sperm, Whale, China, Nut
Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure	Lard and Mustard.
Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Composition,	

House-Keepers' Utensils, etc.	
Brooms, Whisk,	Ladles, Tin Blue and Enoch
Brushes, for sacking, scrubbing and dusting,	Hall Blue,
Buckets or Pails,	Measures,
Baskets,	Matches,
Bowls, Wooden wash,	Mincing Knives,
Boards, for pastry stoves,	Nutmeg Graters,
Blacking, for stoves or boots,	Preserve Jars,
Bread Boards,	Potato Mashers,
Bread Slicers,	Rolling Pins,
Butter Prints,	Soap, Chemical, Olive, California Brown, Eastern Palm and Windsor,
Bath Brick,	Soda, English White, Castile and Windsor,
Coffee Pots,	Starch, California, Scented's
Coffee Mills,	Silver Gloss and Glenfield,
Clothes Lines,	Sal Soda,
Clothes Pins,	Sieves, Iron and Brass,
Cane for mills, syrups, &c.	Tubs of all sizes,
Demijohns,	Wash Boards.
Jugs,	

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the City.

Prices Low, and Qualities Guaranteed. oct2-3m

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

128 Washington Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our PRESENT STOCK, the largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast.

my20-3m. JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

JOHN W. TUCKER

Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer

IN

WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
Silver Ware, Jewelry,
AND
SILVER PLATED WARE.

QUARTZ WORK

OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED.

No. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a

WATCH

IN EXCHANGE FOR

GOLD OF THE NEW DIGGING,

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the under signed, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,
Ready for Casing.

JOHN W. TUCKER.

no1-3m

Langton's Pioneer Express.

CONNECTING AT MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA WITH

RELIABLE EXPRESSES

To all Parts of California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

WE WILL DISPATCH DAILY EXPRESSES FROM the following places:

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Downieville,	Goodyear's Bar,	Monte Christo,
Forest City,	Scale's Diggings,	Poker Flat,
Smith's Flat,	Brandy City,	Cox's Bar,
Minnesota,	Morrison's,	Nebraska City,
Chips' Flat,	Craig's Flat,	Native Ame'n Hill,
Eureka,	Independence Hill,	
	In Yuba County.	
Park's Bar,	Greenville,	Galena Hill,
Onsley's Bar,	Oregon House,	Young's Gold Hill,
Rose's Bar,	Foster's Bar,	Slate Range,
Long's Bar,	Camptonville,	Indian Valley,
Timbuctoo,	Red Dog Hill,	
	In Nevada County.	
Washington,	Cherokee,	Moore's Flat,
Alpha,	San Juan,	(or Clinton.)
Montezuma,	Humbug City,	Woolsey's Flat,
Little York,	Rough and Ready,	Orleans Flat,
Red Dog,	Sweetland's,	Eureka South,
Snow Point,		

MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.

☞ TREASURE PACKAGES and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivaled dispatch and security.

☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILL, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞ PURCHASES of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

je 17 LANGTON & CO., Proprietors.

TEAS.

The best in the market can be Agreed on the store of the

EAST INDIA TEA CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

CHOICE GREEN & BLACK TEAS,
Coffees, Sugars & Chocolates.

(All selected with great care, for FAMILY USE.)

178 Washington Street,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House.

☞ Observe: This is the only *bona fide* Tea Store in the city.

sep16-3mo

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
PIER GLASSES,
MANTLE LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 99 Montgomery Street,
Near California street, San Francisco.

jn14-1y

Reapers and Mowers.

BURRILL'S REAPER AND MOWER;
Burrill's Reapers (large size);
Seymour & Morgan's Improved Reapers.

The above come out the year as Reapers and Mowers combined, and are not to be excelled by any other Reaper

Ketchum's Mowers, (latest Improved.)

For sale low by J. D. ARTHUR,
sp8-3m Washington street, near Davis.

GEORGE B. HITCHCOCK,

STATIONER,

BLANK BOOKS & FINE STATIONERY,
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS,
Inks of all Kinds, etc.

Gold Pens and Pocket Cutlery of the best quality constantly on hand.

Sansome Street, bet. Clay and Commercial.
jy16-3m SAN FRANCISCO

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 164 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

Funeral Arrangements, Coffins, of all sizes and styles;
Fitting out Ships,
Wholesale and retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 164 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
ap15-1f.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

123 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING in every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

☞ Would respectfully call attention to EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Steam Bindery in this State.

May 1-3m

CLINTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street.

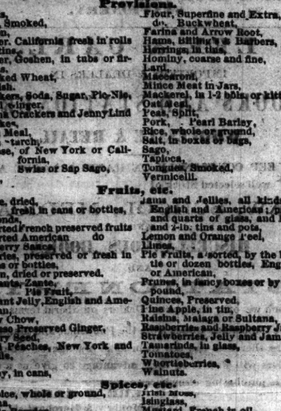
SMELL CONTINUES TO GIVE HIS FRIENDS AND PATRONS the best Board for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

☞ Give us a call.

E. E. WEYGANT.

☞ A Reward is Offered for the arrest of TED TRENOUT and CLINTON ROGERS, who have each been in custody three times. Persons buying either names of correspondents, should by no means trust them, but give information to the officers of the house for ONE DOLLAR, for that is the lawful fee.

oct11-3m E. E. WEYGANT.



NOTICE.

THE FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
IRON WORKS,
HINCKLEY & CO.,

HAVE BEEN REMOVED
FROM DAVIS TO FIRST STREET,
Between Market and Mission Streets.

☞ All orders for CASTINGS and REPAIRS attended to promptly.

jy15-tf HINCKLEY & CO.

ROPE WALK.

MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACtured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of

Manilla Ropes, all sizes.

ALSO,

Bale Rope, and Whale Line.

TUBBS & CO.,
sept 25-3m. 120 Front street

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU HAVE BUSINESS OF ANY KIND TO transact, or if not important that you should, or call and see us to get acquainted, or to while away an hour, or if idle and in search of employment, or if you want to pass time in a house conducted on strictly temperance principles, or if you want to be in a house where you can get a good meal of victuals for 25 cents, or if you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good and the best beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations, or if you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S WHAT CHEER HOUSE,

Nos. 87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street, and 119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co's and Express Co's offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

Board, per week, $5.00. Board, per day, 75. Meals, 50 cents. Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents per night. Single Rooms furnished complete, 75 cents per night.

Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without Board, to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

Superior Bathing Accommodations also connected with this House.

SHOWER BATHS FREE.

FREE PASSAGE IN THE OMNIBUS TO AND FROM THE BOATS.

LOOK TO THE NAME ON THE OMNIBUS TO AVOID IMPOSITION.

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of Miners, and others having money and valuables, there are two large safes in the office.

There is an extensive Library and Reading-room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

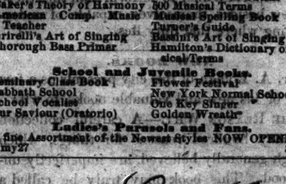
THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please remember that there are no Runners connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

sept18-3m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

KOHLER'S



ALL THE LATEST AND MOST POPULAR Sheet Music,

GLEE BOOKS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
Music, Orchestra, Operas, Music Paper, Music Books, &c.

Musical Instruments of every Description.

Also, Children's Carriages, Baby Jumpers, and an endless variety of

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

Can be bought at

A. KOHLER'S

178 Washington Street, and 276 Stockton Street.

At least twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other store of the kind in the State. REMEMBER! He imports from FIRST HANDS, and sells Wholesale and Retail.

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Piano Forte Primer	Czerney's Piano Instructor.
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Instruction Books for Violin.	
Violin Made Easy	Saunders' Violin Instructor.
Buckley's Violin Instructor	Violin Complete
Winner's " "	Sphor's Violin Instructor.

Instruction Books for Guitar.	
Guitar Without a Master	Carcassi's Guitar Instructor.
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Instruction Books for Melodeon.	
Melodeon Without a Master,	Model Melodeon.

Instruction Books, Violoncello.	
Violoncello Without a Master.	

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Brigg's Banjo.	

Instruction Books for Accordeon and Flutina.	
Accordeon Without a Master.	

Operas.	
Ernani (vocal)	Lucia Di Lammermoor, (vocal
Lucrecia Borgia (vocal	Norma (vocal)
Ingedi	Sonnambula (vocal).

Sacred Music Books and Oratorios.	
Creation (Oratorio)	Messiah (Oratorio)
Moses in Egypt	Hosier's Dirh Mass
Hayden's 3d Mass in D	Beethoven's Mass in C
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Ladies's Parasols and Fans.

A fine Assortment of the Newest Styles NOW OPENING
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R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF FOR PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY pain it is applied to. It was the first and is the only pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, whether of the Bowels, Lungs, or other glands or organs, by one application, and cures them forever. It was the first and is the only remedy that will cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Side or Back, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Joints, Backache, Pleurisy, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Diseases of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritation of the Urinary Organs, Cramp, Colic, Pains at the Pit of the Stomach, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, Heartburn, Nausea and Vomiting, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Nervous Headache, Nervous Diseases of all kinds, Fevers, Inflammatory and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Pain in any part or all parts at once, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Region of the Heart, Palpitation of the Heart, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores and Humors, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Ague in the Face, Ague in the Limbs, Ague in the Stomach, Bilious Fever, Bilious Pleurisy, Bilious Headache, Bilious Dysentery, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Liver, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Piles, Scalds, Burns, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Tetter, Tumors, Cancers, Canker, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Dropsy, Suppression, Irregularities, Green Sickness, Whites, Prolapsus Uteri, Inflammation of the Womb, Ulceration of the Womb, Ulceration of the Bladder, Stone and Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Passages, Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Head, Tic Doloureux, Epilepsy or Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Bladder, Diseases of the Spine, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ringworm, Syphilis, or Venereal Disease, Mercurial Disease